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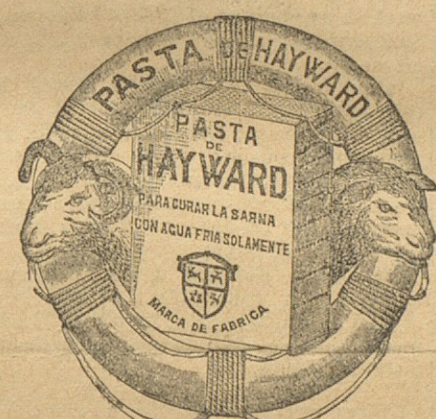
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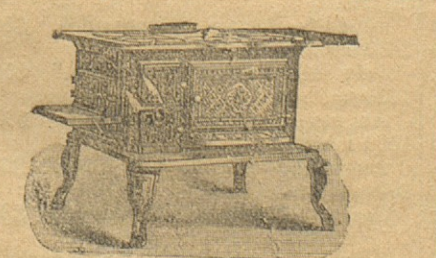
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it is easy to re-wick
and can be lit without
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Decay, Dry Rot, Fungus, etc., and remedy
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AT
\$6.00
SUITS
Comprising Coat and pantaloons at
the astounding low price of \$6.
Can't be beaten.

The Standard
Nihil nisi audiam nil veri non audiam dicere.
CICERO.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1896.
CALENDAR

St. Arcadius, martyr, and St. Benedict
Bishop, Abbot.
Died—The Duke of Alva, Lisbon, 1589;
Lavalier, 1801; Zuni.
Sun rises in B. Ayres at 4.56 a.m. Sun
sets at 7.4 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.
Barometer Thermometer-Centigrade
Maximum Minimum Average
6 a.m. 759 26 20 23
3 p.m. 759 26 20 23
6 p.m. 758

Telegrams.
(Per Havas Agency.)

United Kingdom
Lord Salisbury and his Ministers held a
Cabinet Council this afternoon to discuss
the European crisis in view and the pre-
parations necessary in the fleet. Orders
were given later on to get ready further
men-of-war. The naval yards are a scene
of tremendous bustle and hard work.

The papers have adopted a quieter tone
in dealing with the Transvaal Question,
and they opine that the conditions of
the British Protectorate in Transvaal
will only be slightly modified.
Late telegrams state that President
Kruger will detain Jameson until the
disarmament in Johannesburg is finished.
Colonel Rhodes, brother of Sir Cecil
Rhodes, is amongst the revolutionary
chiefs arrested lately. Mr. Hammond, a
North American mine owner, is also in
prison. Both these men will be tried by
a special court.

The Transvaal Question is not yet
settled, and there is still some doubt
to the issue, in the Foreign Office. Further
letters have been written by the Queen
and Emperor William to each other on
the subject, but nothing has transpired re-
garding their contents. In diplomatic
circles there is the most frigid reserve as
to the question.

Dr. Jameson has been relieved of his
official duties in Mafeking. The
situation in Johannesburg is again be-
coming serious and an armed rising is
feared.

From Cape Coast Castle comes the news
that Prince Henry of Battenburg, who
went to take part in the Ashantee ex-
pedition, is lying seriously ill of fever in
that town.

The Prince of Wales held to-day a
long interview with Mr. Chamberlain with
respect to the Transvaal question.
Lord Salisbury received to-day visits
from Baron Courcel and Count Hatzfeldt
the Ambassadors respectively of France
and Germany. The interview was of
lengthy duration but the greatest reserve
is maintained regarding its purport.

France
Paris, 11th.—The imprisonment of Saint
Cere on a charge of having blackmailed
the late Max Lebaudy has created a tre-
mendous sensation all over France.
Several other influential people will also
be arrested for the same cause. Saint
Cere obtained large sums of money from
Max Lebaudy by threats.

Telegrams from Martinique report a
terrible tornado there, with great damage
and loss of life. In some places many
houses were completely destroyed.

The Government has resolved to send
six vessels of war to Majunga. It is
believed that this decision has been adopt-
ed for fear that fresh disturbances of a
serious character may break out in the
Transvaal, which would render necessary
the interference of Great Powers.

Germany
Berlin, 11th.—Prince Bismarck is lying
seriously ill in Friedrichsberg. His pre-
carious state precludes all hope of his
being able to take part in the grand festi-
vals of the proclamation of the 25th anni-
versary of the German Empire.
At to-day's sitting of the Reichstag the
Bill referring to stock-exchange dealings
was referred to committee.

Italy
Rome, 11th.—Telegrams from Mas-
souda state that sixty thousand Abyss-
inians under Ras Makonnen and

Magnesia attacked the garrison of
Makalle. The assault was well planned,
but thoroughly repulsed. The Italian
machine guns mowed the Abyssinians
down by the hundred. Five hundred
troops under Major Galliano sallied out
and completed the rout of the Abyss-
inians, who lost two thousand five
hundred men. The garrison lost 46 men be-
tween killed and wounded.

The Italians here were very much
afraid that the troops in Makalle would
not be able to resist an attack of 60,000
Abyssinians.
A telegram from General Baratieri
states that the Abyssinians made a third
attack on Makalle. The attack began at
8 a.m. Major Gianielli had all the out-
defensive works charged with dynamite,
and on pressing an electric button from
the point of operation in the town,
which communicated with the mines
he managed to blow all the works to
bits, killing about 2000 Abyssinians. The
latter then retreated in disorder.
Official telegrams received this after-
noon from Massauah state that on last
Wednesday morning the Shoans assailed
the Italian fort of Makalle, but that
they were repulsed in a very determined
manner by the garrison commanded by
Major Galliano. The enemy lost very
heavily and the defeat has damped the
ardour of the Abyssinians. The despat-
ches add that the Athara region is per-
fectly quiet.

Spain
Madrid, 11th.—General Martinez Campos
has telegraphed stating that the insur-
gents have suffered a fresh defeat on the
frontiers of the Provinces of Havannah
and Pinar del Rio. The two armies under
Generals Prats and Molina came up with
the enemy's rear, but the losses are not
known. The cavalry played an important
part in the engagement.
From Havana comes the news that the
insurgents were again routed to-day in
the Province of Pinar del Rio and that a
quantity of stores were captured by the
Spanish troops. Large bands of rebels
are marching towards the west of the
island.

United States
Washington, 11th.—It is asserted that
the Anglo-Venezuelan Question will be
settled by arbitration. England not being
now so adverse to settling the matter in
this way.
The Cuban Committee here have re-
solved to send a note to all the Gov-
ernments of North, Central and South Am-
erica asking recognition as belligerents, of
the rebels in Cuba.

Belgium
Brussels, 11th.—The Gazette affirms that
the King of the Belgians will go to Eng-
land to try and conciliate Queen Victoria
and the German Emperor so as to prevent
any further complication between Ger-
many and England.

Austria
Vienna, 11th.—A great storm is raging
on the Adriatic and many vessels with
their crews have been lost.

Bulgaria
Sofia, 11th.—A semi-official delegation
is about to leave for St. Petersburg to
make another attempt at a better un-
derstanding between the two countries.

Turkey
Constantinople, 11th.—The news re-
ceived from Crete is of a more reassuring
character. The rebellion in that island
has been almost entirely quelled and it
will now be unnecessary to send thither
any more more troops.

Portugal
Lisbon, 11th.—Telegrams from Goa say
that the Duke of Oporto, Chief of the ex-
pedition against the rebels, will shortly
return here with part of his troops, as the
colony is now quiet, and his presence
there is no longer required.

Hungary
Budapest, 11th.—The winter is very
severe throughout Hungary. Snow has
been falling for several days causing
stoppage of traffic and in some parts the
trains have been prevented from run-
ning.

Brazil
Rio Janeiro, 11th.—An Exhibition of
Brazilian products will take place shortly
in Santiago, and a similar exhibition of
Chilian products will come off in Rio.
Several Chilian men-of-war will enter Rio
Bay on the occasion.
Fresh difficulties have cropped up to
prevent a friendly settlement between
Italy and Brazil.
Exchange is quoted at 94.

Chile
Valparaiso, 11th.—An extradition treaty
with Spain and Chile for the delivery
of common criminals has just been
signed.
The Chilian fleet left Talcahuano yester-
day afternoon.

Miss Mores, a well known soprano, has
been robbed of her jewellery valued at
23,000 gold dollars, besides 10,000 in cash,
total amount of her earnings here. Two
foreigners have been arrested on suspicion.

Argentine Republic
Rosario, 11th.—The Police commissary
of Riachon was murdered yesterday
afternoon.
The Insurance Company La Rosario
will pay a dividend of 20% to the share-
holders.
The reform of the stamped paper law
has been accepted by the Government.
The Governor of the Province has ar-
rived.

Innumerable complaints are being
lodged against the Jueces de Paz in the
rural towns and districts.

MR. CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

In our last issue we published a few
extracts from this all important document
which we have just received by the
Duchessa di Genova's mails; and although
the sudden and unexpected Transvaal
question has completely diverted the
public mind from President Cleveland's
Message, still, this remarkable paper has
left its mark: it has stirred up the bile
of Europe against the United States, and to
judge by the tone of the French press
the feeling on the continent about this
message is more acid than even in Eng-
land.

The Temps which is a highly influen-
tial and respectable French paper. After
giving a history of the case coming to
Mr. Cleveland's remarks, says:
"His tone is grave, nearly threatening.
The most noteworthy part is where the
President asks for a Committee of Inquiry."

According to the results of his study, he
will lay down a solution of the conflict
between England and Venezuela, and will
summon both parties to accept it. In
other words, Great Britain refusing ar-
bitration, the United States claim to im-
pose on her their judgment without appeal.
It is impossible that an independent State,
much less a Great Power, should submit
to such a humiliation. President Cleveland
was accused of limiting the Monroe doc-
trine. He now extends it beyond all
measure. Monroe never thought of such
a thing, which is not a principle of in-
ternational law, as Mr. Goldwin Smith
archly remarked, but a fixed and per-
manent state of American opinion. Mr.
Cleveland seems to assume authority su-
preme and, in the last resort, over a whole
hemisphere. This pretension would be as
fatal to the United States as to Europe.
England could not, without betraying her
dignity, and the common interests in this
matter of all Colonial Powers, bow to this
summons. But it is impossible to deny
that her refusal to accept arbitration on
this occasion has greatly injured her in
the public eyes. While it is inadmissible
that she should accept the arrogant pre-
tension of Mr. Cleveland, it is to be
wished she may discover a peaceful and
equitable solution of the difficulty. France,
under Napoleon III., had to clear out
of Mexico before a scarcely less insolent
version of the Monroe doctrine, and
England applauded on that occasion. As
for any war between England and Am-
erica that is impossible. These periodical
vagaries in America cannot lead to what
would be a crime against civilization.
There will be a deal of anger, particularly
as the speeches of Mr. Bayard and the
misadventures of Lord Dunsen have
soured people's minds, but all will end
well. The arrogance of one nation (the
United States), and the spirit of conquest
of the other, may deserve a lesson, but
we wish and we trust for a happy so-
lution."

The "Débats" is just as strongly in
favour of Great Britain:

"The quarrel is of Mr. Cleveland's mak-
ing. His language loses all measure,
and his latest step seems calculated to
bring on an armed conflict with England
however monstrous this would be, or he
will have to retreat ingloriously after
the bluster of yesterday. As regards Ve-
nezuela, it is not impossible that England
is enforcing the law of the strongest, and
we will not attempt to justify her on this
point. But we have energetically denied
all right to interfere on the part of the
United States, and we have shown that
what the Americans call the Monroe
doctrine cannot be considered by the rest
of the world as a compact worth any-
thing at all according to international
law."

The Débats is amazed at the comment
of Mr. Cleveland on Lord Salisbury's re-
ply, and still more astounded at his pro-
posal to appoint a commission. It asks:
"Can anybody imagine any State appoint-
ing on its sole authority a Commission to
make an inquiry into a dispute between two
other States? We should have ascribed
it to a mistake of the telegraph clerk, if
the Americans had not already accus-
tomed us to many other eccentricities in
the matter of diplomacy and international
relations. Are we to believe that the
Message is only an electoral manoeuvre to
ensure Mr. Cleveland's re-election? Our
knowledge of American political morality
is unfavourable enough, but we still re-
fuse to believe that the head of State
of nearly 70 million of inhabitants would
be prompted by such mean considerations
when the honour and fortune of his coun-
try are in jeopardy. In the present state
of things only one peaceful solution is
likely, if neither the British nor the Am-
erican Government will alter its ground—
namely, that the American Commission
about to leave for Venezuela will find that
the United States have exaggerated Brit-
ish misdeeds. It is to be hoped that
the matter will not be pushed farther."

THE WAR SCARE.

There is a certain flavor of growing
complications about the telegrams from
Europe concerning the Transvaal question;
and the surrender of Jameson and his
filibusters by President Kruger to the
British authorities seems now to be hedg-
ed round with conditions that the British
Government will never consent to. Even
Her Majesty's message to President
Kruger which we all regarded as finally
closing this Boerish rumpus, turns out to
be only a complimentary despatch to the
President for having resolved to hand over
the prisoners, and not for having delivered
them up. Our readers must never forget that
the Mountains of the Moon are in Africa, and
before this difficulty is settled we may have
telegrams from that quarter. It is prob-
able that before another week is about
the attention of our readers will be di-
verted from Transvaal to Ashantee and
Cape Coast Castle, as we had telegrams
yesterday from the Gold Coast that the
advanced guard of the British expedition
has penetrated the forest of Odansi, and
has reached a village not far from Co-
massie, the capital of that country and
the residence of the youthful King of
Ashantee. Col. Scott, who commands the
British forces, has a good experience of
Ashantee and knows the country well, but
it must always be remembered that the

Ashantees are great warriors, and as nu-
merous as the locusts in Santa Fé.

As it is probable that not one man in
a thousand in the River Plate knows any-
thing of Ashantee and how she stands,
we think it useful to give our readers the
following short sketch of the affair. In
the year 1874 England waged war against
Ashantee to stop the slave trade carried
on by the King, and his inhuman sacri-
fices; the result of that war was the
break up of a confederation of Ashantee
states and the overthrow of the bloody
tyrant. About 7 years ago, the throne,
or as it is called "the golden stool,"
became vacant, and the Coomassie people
selected as King a boy, 14 years of age
who is the present monarch and whose
name is "Prempeh." He has assumed the
sovereignty over the whole country, and
is proving a serious obstacle to the British
Government of Cape Coast Colony in its
efforts to open up communications with
the Interior.

Not only, says a recent writer, is freed-
om of trade with the coast now forbidden,
but in Ashantee itself the condition of
affairs is such as to prohibit all peaceful
intercourse with it or with the neighbour-
ing States. The traffic in slaves is ac-
tively carried on, human sacrifices are rife,
and within the last two or three years at-
tempts have been made by force of arms
to impose the yoke of Ashantee on the
neighbouring chiefs and to gain for the
young King the control of the whole trade
with the interior, or, in other words, to
substitute for the present traffic in Eu-
ropean goods a trade in slaves, cattle and
sheep with the interior in exchange for
kola nuts. The Cape Coast authorities
have been endeavouring for some time to
get the ambitious young potentate to
agree to the abolition of the worst prac-
tices of his Government, and to
keep the peace towards neighbouring
tribes. He is bound by the terms of the
treaty of 1874 to put an end to the prac-
tice of human sacrifice, and to suppress
slave raiding.

The ultimatum sent to the King of
Ashantee, in which he was given until the
end of October to answer, has met with a
prompt response in the negative. The
ultimatum forwarded by the British Gov-
ernment demands that a British agent
and an armed escort reside in the capital,
the demand being based on the charges
that the King permits human sacrifices,
contrary to the treaty obligations. The
King objects to having a British agent in
his dominions, believing that this would
be the first step toward annexation. None
of the English papers has a word to say
against the expedition, but the Aborigines
Protection Society is beginning to raise its
voice in behalf of the natives of Ashantee.

The Ashantee Native Embassy in Lon-
don has named a London solicitor to re-
present the King. Prempeh has, by his
London agents, made certain proposals to
the British Government which Lord
Salisbury has declined to entertain, on the
ground that these agents have not the
power from the King to make such offers.
The expedition has sailed, and is now at
Cape Coast Castle, and the annexation of
Ashantee may now be considered as
certain.

As regards the Boerish muddle the
following are the latest advices:—

The latest news from South Africa is
that President Kruger will not deliver Dr.
Jameson and the rest of the English pri-
soners taken until England renounces her
protectorate over the Transvaal Territory.
It is asserted that President Kruger would
not thus defy Great Britain unless he had
some Great Power at his back.

Mr. Chamberlain was loudly cheered
whilst on his way from London to Osborne
to visit the Queen.

There are rumours current that Pres-
ident Kruger will appeal to the
European Powers in case England does
not listen to the demands for an in-
demnity on account of the invasion of
Jameson's troops.

Telegrams from Washington state that
Senator Morgan moved that the United
States should congratulate President
Kruger on his victory over Jameson's
men.

A political meeting was held in Birm-
ingham during which Emperor William's
name was heartily hissed several times.

Prince Henry of Prussia, who is at
Malta, has been summoned by the Em-
peror William. This has something to do
with the command of the Imperial fleet;
but the Berlin press firmly believes that
the pacific settlement of the Transvaal
question is merely a matter of a few days.

The Kreuz Zeitung states that England's
preparations for war are only meant to
attract the attention of Europe while she
tackles Transvaal.

Emperor William will incite President
Kruger to appeal to European Powers
in case England refuses to satisfy all
President Kruger's demands.

Mr. W. T. Schreiner, Attorney General
of the Cape of Good Hope, and Mr. P. H.
Faure, Colonial Secretary, have refused to
serve under Sir J. Gordon Spring, Premier
of the Colony, and threaten to resign.

The telegram from Queen Victoria to
President Kruger states that Her Ma-
jesty congratulates the President on his
intention of setting Jameson and his
men who fell prisoners free.

The Socialist members of the Reichstag
are determined to interpellate the Gov-
ernment on the Transvaal Question. The
Prime Minister will stoutly oppose this
measure.

The Czar of Russia's answer to Em-
peror William's note on the Transvaal
Question is expected on Sunday. The
Czar and Czarina will pay Emperor Wil-
liam a visit shortly. Prince Henry of Prus-
sia will leave for England.

Emperor William is so annoyed at the
way he is being abused in England that
he will cease to pay his customary an-
nual visit. Count Goltzchowsky, the Aus-
trian Prime Minister, is seriously taken
up with the Transvaal business, whilst
the Austrian press is perfectly indifferent
to the matter.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

December, 19th.

The news from the East is a blank, and the local news is unimportant. There is nothing for it but to pursue the all-absorbing question already noticed in another letter of this date. I may observe that there are interesting because satisfactory reports of Argentine railway meetings to be attended to, some of which I send and others you will receive by the Pacific mail.

To continue the topic of the day, I give firstly the New York Stock Exchange's reply to the telegram sent to it by the lively London stock brokers, who hoped the New York excursion steamers would not be allowed to interfere with the British warships in case of hostilities. The reply is very good. "We hope," say the Wall Street people "that your war-ships are better than your yachts."

First blood, decidedly for the Americans. Poor Lord Dunraven, who was unfortunate in his start from Liverpool, will arrive at N. York in the thick of it. The general position to-night has of course not changed in the few hours since I wrote, but the accumulation of facts and incidents is very interesting. We know now for certain the decided opinion in Europe in favour of Great Britain on this question of President Cleveland's message, and it might have important results.

This was anticipated in America. Mr. Chauncey Depew has said that only Russia will be on the side of America. Mr. Depew thinks that in case of war the United States will of course conquer Canada and so seriously disturb British commerce with her cruisers that labour difficulties may be anticipated in England. On the other hand, he warns his countrymen that their undefended cities on the seaboard will be shelled and destroyed, and that nearly every American industry will be bankrupt. He also remarks that up to Monday night the Republicans had a walk over, but in one night the situation was reversed and President Cleveland was the only possible democratic candidate for the presidency. In fact all accounts agree that the move as a domestic device has been most successful. Cleveland is at this hour the most popular man in America. We have yet to learn still, whether a President with such a reputation as Mr. Cleveland for seriousness and thoughtfulness could for electioneering purposes be so selfish as to play ducks and drakes with the peace and property of the world. It is too infamous to believe. Tempted by the apparent isolation of Great Britain, North, South, East and West, under her "heaven-sent" foreign minister in less than six months, President Cleveland, flushed with his success as the twice elected President of the United States, may have been playing some game higher than we think, and the difficulties of conciliation may be greater than we imagine. The reelection of presidents seems to be a mistake in the American Constitution. The practice might lead to dictatorships and to what may be called the induration of personal whims as likely as not to gravitate towards questions of foreign policy. As to President Cleveland's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, it is not only scouted in Europe, but in addition to the greatest authority in America on international law, Mr. Carter, we have now a list of several other authorities—Professor Beale of Harvard Law School, Professor Thayer of the same school and Professor Woolsey, who are all dead against him. Already the better portion of the American press such as the *Boston Herald*, the *Tribune*, the *Times*, the *Herald*, the *World* of New York, either hesitate or openly condemn the President's action as a most dangerous precedent. At the same time he is inundated with flattering letters from all parts of America, and his house is overrun with congratulating callers. Such is the mere newspaper gossip of to-night. I may add that the *Standard's* Paris correspondent, writing from that head quarters of the American colony in Europe, agrees with what we hear in London, that the Americans in both places laugh at the whole business as an electioneering manifesto. We must not place too much reliance upon what our guests choose to say out of politeness. The hatred of the mother country is intense is certain puerile in America, and the hatred of England amongst a similar class in Europe is equally fierce. If America has any intention of issuing out of her money grabbing isolation and material prosperity to become a conquering nation, I cannot say that the opportunity is unpropitious. Only irregular and sudden actions on the part of nations are often defeated by far off causes. It is now pretty well known that when Mr. Olney's despatch reached the British Government in August last Lord Salisbury's first idea was to get it withdrawn. This intention he gave up when he found from inquiries his request was not likely to be granted. We see now that Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, has been hampered throughout by this attitude of the United States. He may have, therefore, turned towards the concert of Europe as a more prudent device than hectoring in the Bosporus with a British fleet alone. That

concert, so proudly announced at the Guildhall six weeks ago, has not turned out as well as was expected, and we understand why it is that the United States were only nominally partners in the venture. But if anything could allay the jealousies of the powers, and ultimately relieve France from her somewhat undignified tethers to Russia it would be this undiplomatic and bullying assertion of the Monroe doctrine by President Cleveland. Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy could impose their will upon Turkey even if supported by Russia and the United States too, if what Mr. Bayard referred to as our "kith and kin beyond the seas" are anxious for such an alliance. At the same time it is possible that some European Bismarck may have prompted the President to make a diversion to give us breathing time in the Russo-Turkish dilemma.

DUMAS AND TAAFE.

Paris, Dec. 5th, 1895.

"Pas d'Eglise, pas de discours, pas de soldats," such were the last words of Dumas as he calmly expired in the arms of his cherished daughter in the very bed on which his father gave up the ghost 25 years ago, in the charming little villa at Marly, the gift of a theatre-director. That death-tinted sentence revealed at the last moment the vanity of a life-time, not the vanity that covets crosses and decorations and the "tergimini honores," but that vanity which soars above them and refuses homage. "Pas d'Eglise" has an anti-clerical ring about it, but Dumas was by no means an atheist. On the contrary, he was a firm believer. He drew a distinction between faith and the shackles of creed, and he discarded what Sam Butler termed the "mechanical tools of salvation." An affectionate son, a loving father, a true friend, frugal, methodical and charitable—the severest religious training could not have produced a better citizen. To the literary world and the theatre going public he was known as the graceful wielder of a powerful, caustic and original pen, of what may be styled the Goddess cerebrality, he was a prophet, the true prophet of a false cause, if I may be allowed to associate the clashing words and almost jarring sense, for Dumas devoted his life, his soul and his genius to the rehabilitation of the "travesties" of society, a noble cause if you like, but unquestionably a false one. The circumstances of his birth gave him mind that peculiar bend and impelled his genius to undertake the Quixotic task, for he was a bastard son, the unexpected though ultimately officially recognised consequence of an adventure of the author of Monte Carlo, the "mulatto," as old Dumas was called, and with reason, since he was the fruit of the union of General Dumas and a negress ("nigra sed formosa") to use the words of the Psalmist. Young Dumas never forgot the stain of his birth. It spread over his mind, over his character, over his thoughts and over his writings. We find it in all his works—the parent idea. His genius guided his filial affection in the task of rehabilitating his own mother, and his vanity in that of reinstating himself. "Your father I believe is a mulatto," said an arch-humbler to young Dumas one day. Like lightning came the reply, "Yes my father is a mulatto, my grand-father was a nigger, and my great grand-father was a monkey. My genealogy, you see, begins where yours ends!"

In his youth Dumas was addicted to dissipation; he sowed his wild oats with a vengeance. As the poet says:—
Nous avons tous euvingt ans!

But blame him not, for the termination of his "spree" was precisely the starting point of his fame and his genius. Broken down in health, oppressed by debt and almost disgusted with life, he was compelled to appeal to his father's generosity. With 50,000 francs he paid off his more pressing engagements; he cast off his mistress, who had so often deceived him, and he absolutely began to write. It was all he could do, so that, he might have said with Horace:

Pariter impunita scelerum
Ut versus facerem.

His verses, however, (Poches de Jeunesse) were not sufficiently warm to catch attention. Failure stared him in the face. In this dilemma he remembered his former mistress, and three days afterwards he submitted to his father's approval "La Dame aux Camélias," his own story and that of his mistress, Alphonsine Plessis, who sleeps in the quiet cemetery of Montmartre. Wreaths and camélias are always to be found on that humble grave, and young lovers are often seen gazing tenderly at the tombstone. The death of Dumas rekindled in an extraordinary way the memory of Alphonsine, the Marguerite Gauthier of the story: crowds visited the grave, and, as I passed, the inscription on one particular wreath placed on the grave caught my attention. "We place our love under your protection," evidently the tribute of some enamoured couple. Alphonsine little thought, when her cruel lover abandoned her, that he was bestowing on her a gift that the richest "amant" could not give his tender and illicit half, for Dumas gave her immortality.

Work followed work in quick succession from the master pen of the young genius, for he was only 24 when he

wrote the "Dame aux Camélias," "Diane de Lys" incurred the displeasure of the Censor, "Demi-Monde" created enemies, but he continued to write. Question d'Argent, Fils Naturel, Pere Prodiges enchanted the public. It was not, however, until 1867, that he produced *L'Affaire Clemenceau* which delightful novel is justly considered his chef-d'œuvre. In it he describes his life, his story and his ideas. At the time of his death, which surprised him in his 72nd year, he was engaged upon his long-promised work "Route de Thèbes."

The cable will have long ere this announced to you the death of our distinguished countryman Count Edward Taaffe, who during fourteen years was premier in Austria. He belonged to a family that emigrated two hundred years ago from Ireland. Young Taaffe was educated with the present Emperor, who formed a great liking for him at college. Years afterwards the newly crowned Emperor visited a small Austrian town where Taaffe was a humble Government official. Faithful to custom all the authorities and employees were presented to His Majesty, who, recognising Taaffe, remembered his college friend and embraced him. A few weeks afterwards Taaffe was promoted to a fine berth in the capital, and a year subsequently he was Premier—which is not astonishing, since he was an Irishman. "Can you play the fiddle?" was asked one day of an Irishman. "No; but I dare say I could if I tried!" Taaffe was probably asked, "Can you govern?" and he made a similar reply, with what results the history of Austria proclaims in golden letters. The secret of Count Taaffe's success was his wit. Instances are quoted of Parliamentary victories won by a witty repartee of his. The Emperor treated him as a brother. The juvenility of his appearance always puzzled his friends. He dyed his hair.

Sceavola.

ROSARIO.

(From our own correspondent.)

Jan. 10th.

The Internal Tax on matches is showing how the unscrupulous manufacturers are swindling the consumers in the most shameful manner, and it is time that the Government should put a stop to the proceeding, and if the public is to contribute towards the Nation's revenue at the rate of one cent for each box of matches which it consumes, the Nation ought to see that the consumer gets his money's worth.

The manufacturers, (and I trust there may be some exceptions) deliver the article to the retail merchants, every box of matches with the stamp pasted on it in such a way that it must be torn in order to use the contents. We pay at the rate of 10 cents per 8 boxes, and find on opening them that each box contains less than half the number of matches which ought to be there, and as a rule, the inflammable heads of such a small size, that it may be safely said that fully 25% of the holders are useless. In short, Government and the manufacturers are those who benefit by this tax in a country where even babies use matches, and as usual, it is the public who pays the piper, and this is by no means fair. Let Government put as many taxes as it likes—we have but to grin and bear it—but let it do so in such a manner that the consumers may not be defrauded in favour of dishonest manufacturers. Let it adopt the French system for instance, and make tobacco and matches a Government monopoly, and then we may smoke cigars that have not been handled in the stamp posting process by the dirty fingers of "quensabe quiet" and get the right number of matches for what we pay for them.

The post office's movement in our Post and Telegraph Office shows a marked increase on the preceding one, and proves that Rosario's growing importance is no sham.

In 1894 the total amount of correspondence was 8,030,235, and in 1895 8,719,788.

We thus see that the increase in 1895 is 8%.

We also note an increase in the Telegraph service, the number of telegrams sent being 214,130 and 137,057 received with a total of 1,309,546 words, the equivalent being in national currency 102,389.41 dollars.

The gross receipts of this 4th district during 1895 have been \$574,229.95 subdivided thus:

	\$ m.
Post Office	235,770.25
Overcharges	9,620.85
Telegraph	130,838.84

Such results are easily accounted for, if we take into consideration the daily increasing population of Rosario—the extension of its industries, and the new and growing commercial ties which unite its relations to important American and European markets.

The removal of the office to its new and magnificent premises, as well as the ever increasing work of this department, will undoubtedly demand an addition in the "personnel," to aid Mr. Mazza, the Chief of the Section, in his labours, for which he has really proved himself to be extremely competent.

But little activity is noted in the wheat and linseed business, and the tendency of the market being arising one, holders of grain prefer waiting for more favourable prices.

Some exporters offered for wheat yesterday from 7.70 to 7.80, two or three operations being effected on this basis, for a quantity of 1800 tons more or less.

In linseed there is a slight improvement.

These exporters who had agreements made were paying yesterday from 10.70 to 10.60, there being a transaction for 2000 quintals at 11 dollars.

What about the Cuban question, Mr. STANDARD? I have bet six new hats

against an old "chamberg" that the Dons get the worst of it; but really the news that we get here are so contradictory that we have nothing to go by in our appreciation of the possible sequel of the war.

It is an extraordinary thing that all the official news speak of encounters with the rebels, in which these are invariably defeated in the exact proportion of 100 to 1 against the Spaniards, and the list of dead and wounded are almost the same for every encounter.

I think it is time for you to start a telegraphic service of your own, to keep us properly posted up.

Leo.

THE ITALIANS IN AFRICA.

Judging by recent cablegrams, it seems pretty much of a certainty that the Italians, in giving way to their desire for territorial aggrandisement, will have to contend with forces they little dreamt of. Russia will certainly give her support to Abyssinia, while France is able to give very material assistance by permitting even in a clandestine manner the import of arms and ammunition through the French port of Jabuti on the Gulf of Tadjura. To the writer's personal knowledge this was done to a considerable extent up till quite recently. To make matters still more complicated, the probability that the Sudanese would act in concert with the Abyssinians seems now to be a certainty. The Italian organ the *Diritto* publishes a statement to the effect that 12,000 Derivishes are marching on Cassala in the Eastern Sudan, which is held by an Italian garrison.

A personal experience, while serving under the Egyptian flag in the Sudan will serve to show the metal of the men. At the end of 1883 the whole Sudan was in a blaze. Hicks Pasha's army had been destroyed in Khaddofan, and the only places of importance remaining in the hands of the Egyptians were Khartoum, Senaar and Cassala. In the Eastern Sudan our forces had to be concentrated at Suakin, leaving Tokar and Sinkat beleaguered by the Arabs under Osman Digna. The victorious Arabs raided right up to the earthworks, which had been hastily thrown up in front of the town. At last the Egyptian authorities decided to make an effort to retake their lost provinces, and reinforcements were despatched to Suakin under the command of Baker Pasha. The expeditionary column consisted of about 5,000, Turks, Egyptians, Bashi-Bazouks and negroes from the White Nile. The attempt was made to relieve Tokar, via Trinkitat.

Nothing of importance transpired during the first day's march. But in the evening away out on the crest of a ridge—not far from our encampment—the rays of the setting sun were flashing in reflection from the swords and spears of a body of the Arabs, as they sprang into the air and gesticulated after the fashion of their race, shouting defiance to the invaders of their native soil. In reply to a question as to the probabilities of a fight on the morrow my friend and companion said—"Pooh! It will be a mere walk over." Poor fellow. On the morrow, he and two-thirds of our force were left lying on the plain. Early in the morning we continued our march carefully feeling our way. About 9 o'clock in the morning bang went a field gun, and we formed a square. A few shots dislodged a small body of the enemy from a position in front. Several times in the morning we halted to shell out parties of spearmen. Upon arrival near a place called "El Tab," a squadron of cavalry appeared upon our right front; we halted, formed a square with the camels and other transport animals in the centre, and our own cavalry charged the enemy. The Arabs fell back on their main body of infantry, who were lying concealed behind the sand-hills. The Egyptian cavalry were now compelled to fly in their turn; and the Arab spearmen pursued them right up to the square. The action now became general; three sides of the square were attacked at once. My own regiment (Lancet Sudanese) was posted on the right. The native Egyptian officer of my company was—goodness only knows where, probably gone to pay his devotions in a safer place. Any way I did my best to keep the men as steady as possible, directing them to keep cool and fire low: on the whole we fared well. The Arabs were beaten off at this point, and we ceased firing. In the front and left the rattle of musketry and booming of artillery was continuous: then the Egyptians regiments in the front of the square broke, fell back on us, and carried us right away. Almost before I realized what had happened, I found myself among the Arab spearmen. I observed our second in command, General Sartorius, in a like predicament draw his sword and put spurs to his horse as he cut his way out. Now it was a question of every man for himself. I have been in a few tight places before and since, but on that occasion it was about the biggest odds I have faced. Fortunately, after a year's exploration, hunting and soldiering, I was in the very pink of condition, and my rifle and revolver stood me in good stead that day. Those of us who escaped had to fight our way back to a fort about seven miles back. The left had been forced back on the baggage animals in the centre and slaughtered almost to a man. Our total losses amounted to something like 2,500 men. Anyway the Arabs

deserved to win, as they were fighting for freedom. A short time later and the English army had two of the hardest fights they have been engaged in since the Crimea, on the very same ground. Since that time, however, the position has considerably changed, as an immense number of Remingtons have fallen into the hands of the Sudanese during the war.

The conquest of Africa by the arts of peace is very easy. But history records not the number of men who have fallen in the attempt to subdue it by force of arms.

Alex. K. McDonald.

LATEST FROM PUNTA ARENAS.

Punta Arenas is going ahead like most young and vigorous populations. The latest census puts down the total inhabitants of this fertile spot at 3141, comprised of 1904 men and 1237 women. Nearly the whole population is Chilean. There is very little sickness in the town; this is due to the improvement in the sanitary works, which are now much better.

The news published by a Chilean paper giving an account of slaughter of Indians, is entirely false. The true statement is, that a band of Indians were caught stealing cattle, and some of them were shot on the spot while trying to resist capture. Moreover, they had previously murdered some prisoners and cruelly ill-treated others; so that their fate was well deserved.

A few days ago a band of Indians mutilated 800 sheep by cutting off their legs!!

ARGENTINE ARMAMENT.

The Argentine Government continues determined on bringing its navy to a high pitch of strength, cost what it may and negotiations have begun for the purchase of two powerful ironclads, one being the Varese and the other the Saint Bon, sister ship of the Emmanuele Filiberto. These two powerful vessels will cost the trifling sum of £2,000,000.

Both vessels will be provided with mixed artillery, that is to say quick firing guns and guns of a large calibre. The Saint Bon is an ironclad of 9,800 tons, 344 feet long 50 wide and a draught of 24 feet. She will be driven by twin screws worked by engines of 13,500 horsepower. Her principal armor will be 9½ inches all round.

The Varese is a smaller vessel her tonnage being 6,900 tons, whilst she is only 3 feet longer than the Garibaldi. Her armament consists of two 25 centimetre guns, 10 15 centimetre quick firing guns, 6 guns of 12 centimetres, 10 of 57 millimetres, 10 of 37 ditto, and two Maxim guns, total 40 guns.

The Saint Bon has 4 ten inch guns, eight 6 inch guns, six 5½ inch guns, eight 5 millimetre ditto, 12 of 37 millimetres and 2 Maxim guns. She will carry 5 torpedo tubes.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

Some time ago the Southern Railway commenced running dining cars on their through trains between Plaza Constitución and Tandil, as also on the day trains between Plaza Constitución and Olavarría, which are appreciated by the travelling public. This Company has now decided, commencing on Monday next the 13th inst. to attach one of these cars to the Mar del Plata portion of the night trains leaving Plaza Constitución at 8 o'clock, so that passengers, although they will not be able to dine in the cars, can obtain refreshments and coffee or tea early the next morning before arriving at Mar del Plata. One of these coaches will also be attached to the 9.5 p.m. train from Mar del Plata for Plaza Constitución. This is a step in the right direction and will be much relished by the travelling public.

Several residents at Villanueva have petitioned the Minister of the Interior for the erection of a station at Kil. 19 on the Andine Railway, between Velez and Villa Maria stations.

SPORT.

The Jockey Club has taken time by the forelock and issued already its classic programme for the 53rd meeting, to be held this year, the following being a list of the additional "classics" fixed for the days left vacant by the National Club:

March 29—Premio "Lavalle," \$3500, 1100 metres.
April 19—Premio "Lamadrid," \$4000, 1200 metres.
May 24—Premio "Güemes," \$3500, 1300 metres.
June 21—Premio "Lawry," \$4000, 1600 metres.

June 24—Premio "Montevideo," \$5000, 1400 metres.
July 13—Premio "Necochea," \$5000, 1600 metres.
August 16—Premio "Olavarría," \$3000, 1500 metres.

August 23—Premio "Belgrano," \$5000, 2000 metres.
September 8—Premio "Alvear," \$3500, 2000 metres.

September 20—Premio "Coronel Miguel P. Martinez," \$10,000, 2000 metres.
October 25—Gran Premio Internacional, \$25,000, 3000 metres.

November 11—Premio "Chile," \$4000, 1600 metres.
November 22—Premio "Carlos Pellegrini," \$10,000, 3800 metres.
December 8—Premio "Pringles," \$4000, 1200 metres.

December 13—Premio "Las Heras," \$3500, 1500 metres.
December 16—Premio "Omnium," \$4500, 2000 metres.
December 20—Premio "Brandzen," \$4500, 2200 metres.

We take the following item from the prize-ring, "tal cual," from a late exchange:—
"A cablegram from New York yesterday says that Peter Maher, the Irish champion, now that Corbett has surren-

dered the World's Championship to him, challenges the world, Fitzsimmons or Goddard preferred, to fight for any amount in Europe, America or Africa." We are not aware of any heavy withdrawals of specie from the three continents of late that would seriously tend to minimise their stocks, so that Mr. Maher has a big job on prospect, especially if he tries his hand on the Dark Continent, which seems about as much as the United Kingdom can manage with any relative degree of ease. However, Mr. Maher does not seem inclined to take his hat off to anybody or anything, and we may expect some development of his expansive challenge.

CRICKET.

The following gentlemen will represent the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway Athletic Club to-morrow in the cricket match against Lomas. Play to commence on the arrival of the 10.05 train (F.G.R.) from Central. Lunch as usual will be provided by the Criticon.

E. E. Keyworth, T. W. Pryce, B. McCullagh, E. L. Justican, A. H. King, J. D. Sheppard, H. Artus, H. McConnell, J. D. Pryce, P. H. Taylor and J. E. Croll. The following will represent the Flores A. C. in their match against the London Bankat Flores to-day (Sunday). Messrs B. J. Dillon, R. W. Rudd, T. V. M. Knox, R. O. Watson, F. Bennett, B. W. Gauden, K. Moscrop, H. B. Elliott, E. K. Gifford, W. Brown, and B. B. Syer. Train from Once station 10.30 a.m.

CONGRESS.

DEPUTIES.

The House yesterday commenced the consideration of the alterations may by the Senate in the Budget. Though the increase in salaries were all accepted, Dr. Pellegrini's clause authorizing the payment to Messrs. Pelleschi and Co. for the new Senate-house furniture, was after a warm debate, thrown out by 33 to 11 votes. The estimates were still unfinished when the House rose for the day.

SENATE.

At the sitting held yesterday with closed doors, it is believed that the desire of Government was acceded to, for the purchase of 2 more war-vessels. At the same time certain modifications in the Bill were introduced which will necessitate its return to the Deputies.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

There is nothing special on the card to-day except cricket and tea ("dos cosas buenas") at Flores and Belgrano. Racing men are out of it till March, so we suppose they will examine their consciences and go to church regularly on Sundays in the meantime. If they don't, they ought. After all, the most exciting thing now on Sunday or week day is reading the telegrams from Europe. Yesterday they were foggy and contradictory, and tame. What a big fool the whole world will look if, after all the racket, the Venezuela, the Transvaal and the Anglo-German questions all end in a Quakerish kiss-and-be-friends! Yet this is precisely what 99 out of every 100 English-speaking residents of this city consider likely to be the wind-up of all the hullabaloo. May it prove so.

The departure of the Danube's passengers was delayed till this morning. Our old friend Mr. J. W. Bell of Liverpool, who leaves for England after a short trip out here, was enveloped in friends; also Colonel Shand and his aunt Mrs. Rolland; but the most attractive passenger in the crowd was the charming Luisa Tetrazzini, whose name is a household word in this city. Luisa looked in good spirits, chatted and talked with every one, and seemed as happy as the day was long. We shall all miss her, as she was a great favourite in this city, and always did her best to please. We envy the passengers on board, as the fair "cantatrice," with her fine voice, will relieve the monotony of the voyage. We wish her and her fellow passengers a pleasant voyage and hope soon to see her back again on the boards of the San Martin. Crowds of friends accompanied her down to the La Plata dock.

The battle between the Italians and Abyssinians was the great news in town yesterday. The doubts entertained in Rome about the Italian victory, however, chilled the first-moment enthusiasm of King Humbert's subjects here.

Argentina has been invited officially to the Exhibition in Brussels next year, and we hope she will go in her best bib and tucker.

CHAMPAGNE

Moët - Chandon
DRY IMPERIAL
1889

SOLE AGENTS

SUMNER & Co.

345-CALLE PIEDAD-345.

Agents in Rosario—

W. T. Fleming & Co.

432—LIBERTAD—432

Hurrah! The prolonged drought in our cellar is over. It rained heavily there yesterday, and we hope for a regular Devil's Glen "temporal." The Clerk of the Weather of the occasion is Mr. J. Russell, the popular regenerator of the Bickert Brewery Company, who sent us a liberal sample of his "Bock Beer" which is said by connoisseurs to be equal to the very best produced by the leading breweries in Germany; and we are of the same opinion.

We thank Mr. Boote, of the eminent photographic warehouse at 218 Calle Florida for a very nice Kalendar of the New Year.

Immigration is looking up. In the eleven days of this month the ocean steamers have brought 4925 new souls, and 1793 arrived via Montevideo. This is absolutely more than in the whole month of January last year. The crisis is over at last in the estimation of the Italian peasantry.

Mr. Kennedy, British Minister to Chile had an interview yesterday with President Roca at the Government House. He leaves to-morrow for Mendoza "en route" for Chile. Mr. and Mrs. Thursby, Miss Craig and Mr. Preston leave also for Chile by the same train.

We live in the most exciting times. Yesterday afternoon our colleague *El Diario* could not strike off copies enough to meet the Italian demand for the paper owing to the telegram it published of a great battle in Abyssinia: 2,500 of the enemy killed and only 50 Italians "hors de combat." The telegram will be found in another column. The Italians fought bravely and drove back the Abyssinians with great slaughter.

The weather yesterday was simply superb, not too warm, and a delicious breeze all day. The evening trains were crowded with families for the camp, suburbs and sea side. The passenger movement was never stronger than at present and the crowds at our railway stations remind one of Paddington on Euston.

We regret to say that our old friend Mr. Carroll continues in a very critical state; his brother-in-law has arrived in Montevideo from Chile.

A friend from Mercedes in this province says that notwithstanding the heavy rains, the dust in the camp is awful. The wheat farms about Mercedes are in a bad way, owing to the last rain. The miller out there has made a fortune, having bought up large quantities of wheat at low prices. The camps are in splendid condition, sheep ditto, wool nearly all sold.

Colonel Garcia, our First Lord of the Admiralty, is determined not to allow much grass to grow under his ships. Hardly have we bid good-bye to the squadron bound for Golfo Nuevo than we hear that another squadron is now being prepared to sail for the South in a few days. Old Admiral Brown himself, were he in the flesh, could not beat this. The vessels named for this new squadron are the *Patagonia*, *Plata*, *Independencia* and two "torpederos." Colonel Garcia is determined to make good, practical Argentine sailors.

The Revd. Father O'Grady has favoured us with a kind acknowledgment of the free space in our columns given to St. Patrick's College Mercedes, last year. Mr. Robert Clark has kindly favoured us with a similar note on behalf of the Quilmes Protestant Association.

A largely attended meeting was held at St. Patrick's Church, Rosario, on last Sunday evening, to organize a Bazaar to liquidate the debt incurred by enlarging the grounds in connection with the church and schools, and a General Bazaar Committee, under the presidency of the Rev. Father Sheehy, was formed, also a committee of young men who are charged to get up amusements for the occasion. The following ladies kindly signified their intention of having stalls: Mrs. William Kehoe, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Hartnett, and Miss Mary Kehoe. All the other ladies of the district have placed their services at the disposal of the committee. The Salesian Fathers have generously offered for the Bazaar their spacious grounds and one of their large halls in Calles Jujuy and Buen Orden. The committee will be grateful for any assistance given the Bazaar. Intending patrons are respectfully requested to send their donations to any of the above named ladies or to the charge of the Rev. Father Sheehy, San Patricio, Calle Santa, Rosario de Santa Fé. The next meeting of the General Committee will be held at the Chaplain's house, Calle Santa, at 5 p.m. on Sunday 19th inst.

Our tight, little, rosy-cheeked colleague the *Arvon* is again very attractive in its last issue, and makes its wide circle of readers a present of a fine phototype of the city of Santiago del Estero (taken by Moody) which is not by any means (at least on paper) such a one-horse place as generally supposed. In its leader on the Anglo-German question, our contemporary gives free vent to its patriotism in prose and poetry, and his Emperor William hard for his conduct towards the Fatherland of his good and talented mother.

There is to be the usual medley of Carnival Corsos this year, although the Hon. the Loti Mayor is inclined to allow only two. Already we see half a dozen announced. Quite too much of a good thing.

Advices from Cordova report President Uriburu completely restored to health and that he will return to this city early in February. This is capital news.

MACKINLAY Hnos.
Sucesores de MacKinnay & Zimmermann
BROKERS AUCTIONEERS
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Agents of the Pierce Artesian Well Company.
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SCHLOSSBRUNNEN "LA GERMANIA"

The unspeakable Turk has paid fair Argentina the compliment of adopting her commercial and financial device, the "Moratorium." The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* gives the following spicy account of how the "Unspeakeable" came to appreciate the blessings of a Moratorium:—"My direct despatch of Sunday, as I wrote it, concluded with the remark that the effect of the moratorium on commercial affairs was anything but beneficial. These words the censor suppressed, and being led to make inquiry by this fact, I ascertained that the moratorium was especially an Imperial ordinance, having been cleverly suggested to His Majesty by parties who had something to ask for themselves, as a measure calculated to calm public excitement and so insure his safety. Abdul Hamid, of course, had never before heard of a moratorium, but the Turkish fancy is quickly caught by an idea that favors non-payment of debts, and the Sultan was prompt to realize the soothing effect of the moratorium and its consequent value as a preservative for himself. It was therefore ordained. The authors of the idea obtained the boon they sought of a grateful monarch and the intermediary pocketed a handsome recompense."

We strolled into the palatial halls of our old friend Jacobson, and when we saw the bustle that was going on there we thought at first our friend was packing up to go home and join the army of his country, in view of the war scare. But we found he was only telling off, previous to stock taking, so we felt tempted to invest in some valuable works which we got for next to nothing, on account of their being slightly shopworn. Our readers should go there in time and pick up a few bargains.

The stevedores' strike in Montevideo is, in the expressive words of our British contemporary there, "simmering down." So best. The whole business, here and there, seems to have been a botched one. The public have no sympathy with the strikers, as although their work is heavy, their wages are equally so, and nature gave them extra strength and sinews where there is to do it.

Middle-aged Novice—"I'm just off for a tour in the country—'biking' all the way. I'll be four weeks before I'm back in my flat again." Candid Friend—"Ah! But it won't be four hours before you're flat on your back again."

For the benefit of those who cannot afford to read our aristocratic contemporary the *Windsor Magazine*, we give the following extract about the anxiety of American heiresses to be presented to the venerable lady who rules over this still more venerable planet—"The American Ambassador is responsible for the Americans who are presented. He is assailed every year by hundreds of American ladies and gentlemen who wish to see the Queen. He has to explain that Her Majesty is not on exhibition to the whole American nation, and his work of selecting a few from many applicants must be exceedingly difficult. It is the supreme desire of the American heiress to be presented at Court. If she succeeds in her ambition she will dazzle the eyes of the social satellites in her own country, and break down the barriers which hitherto may have prevented her from entering the New York 'Four Hundred,' or any other select coterie. There is this difference between presentation of an American and an English lady. The daughter of the mighty Republic of the West, while she bends her Republican knee, does not kiss the hand of the Queen—that would be an indication of sovereignty; but nothing would please her better than to show it when she becomes the wife of some titled Englishman. It is curious how American citizens—men, too—crave for presentation at Court."

President Roca will entertain the new Minister to Italy, Dr. Moreno, to-morrow at a grand banquet of 25 covers. Last night the Minister was entertained at a private banquet. He and his family will leave in the *Sirio* on the 15th.

The Circulo de Obreros holds its General Meeting to-day at 1915 Calle Santa Fé, and next Sunday will have a blow-out to inaugurate the Circulo de San Carlos at Almagro.

We rejoice to learn that Dr. Jorge Navarro Viola intends to take up the work of issuing the "Anuario Bibliografico de la Republica Argentina," suspended since the lamented death of the late Dr. Alberto Navarro Viola.

The Committee of the Progreso Club have published a list of all the books etc. in the library of that aristocratic association. If the members are not all well-read men, then it is their own fault.

R H E N S

Oldest Mineral Spring in the EIFEL, GERMANY
Sole Importer J. W. G. JUISTER, CALLE PIEDAD 626.

MINERAL WATER

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THE Buchanan Blend

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Refreshment Department, May 14th, 1886.
To Messrs. James Buchanan & Co. Scotch Whisky Merchants, London, E.C.

Gentlemen:

I have very great pleasure in bearing testimony to the high-class quality of the Scotch Whisky that you supply to this Department, and which gives the greatest satisfaction. Herewith please find official order for quantity at present required, and which is good enough to forward to your early convenience. I am, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM AGGAS, Manager.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Refreshment Department, 13th Dec. 1886.
Messrs. James Buchanan & Co., 20 Bucklersburg, E.C.

Gentlemen:

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Chairman of the Refreshment Committee, The Hon. Sydney Herbert, M.P., has instructed me to appoint you to supply Scotch Whisky to this Department until further notice. Enclosed please find official order for quantity at present required. I am, Gentlemen, your faithfully,
W. ORRINGTON SAUNDERS, Manager.

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A la Ciudad de Londres

Tienda la mas vasta y la mejor surtida de Buenos Aires. Avenida de Mayo, Calle Peru, Calle Victoria
Primera Casa en Buenos Aires habiendo establecido el sistema de vender todo a CONFIANZA y a PRECIO FIJO lo que lo ha valido un exito sin igual hasta hoy
JUEVES 9 de Enero y dias siguientes principiara la venta de los articulos de Carnaval
CARNIVAL

OCASIONES
Avisamos a nuestras favorecedoras que nuestros surtidos de Articulos de Baile y Fantasia para Carnaval son los mas completos que se puedan desear. Trajes de Distras para Ninas, Niños, Señoras y Señoras.—Dominos de seda, de lana y de algodón lisos y de fantasía, todos colores.—Córneros de alta fantasía para Trajes de Carnaval.—Flores y Adornos de todas clases para bailes y una infinidad de Articulos de Metal y Vidrio para Carnaval.

REALIZACION con una rebaja considerable del Saldo de los Juguetes recibidos para el Año Nuevo 1896. ARTICULOS DE MENAJE! Recomendamos a nuestros favorecedores tanto por la numerosa variedad del articulo como por la Baratura de los precios nuestra Exposición de Articulos de Menaje.

A LA CIUDAD de LONDRES, Calle Peru y Victoria

BARKER MEMORIAL SCHOOL
LOMAS DE ZAMORA**NOTICE**

A public Meeting will be held in the Hall of the Sociedad Italiana, Lomas, on Wednesday the 15th January at 8.30 p.m. when the Committee will explain the arrangement made with the Great Southern Railway Co. for the lease of the Memorial Building, to be erected in Lomas, for the purpose of the school.

Plans of the edifice will be on exhibition and copies of the Rules and Regulations adopted for the founding and government of the institution will be circulated. These may be obtained in advance from the Secretary or Treasurer of the Committee, who will also receive applications for Founder's shares or subscriptions towards the Endowment fund.

THE COMMITTEE
W. R. CASSELL, R. W. W. ROMER,
Chairman, Secretary,
J. E. WRIGHT,
Treasurer.
F. C. Cook; F. H. Chevalier Boutell; Thomas Dodds; R. Gould.
263 7 14

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834 de 26 xp**St. Andrew's Scotch School**
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M. G. FORTUNE, Hon. Secretary
Piedad 559

LOMAS ACADEMY

Boarding and Day-School for Boys and Girls

For Prospectuses apply to
R. L. GOODFELLOW
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The Lent Term begins on Tuesday the 7th of January 1896.

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With the National College**The School will open****JANUARY 9th 1896**W. Wyatt Hayward, Lond. Univ.
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The Summer Session opens on Jan. 7th. Hours from 7.30 to 11 a.m.
Boards, Half-Boards and Day Pupils. Special attention given to languages. Complete course in English and Spanish. French, German and Latin taught daily by competent teachers.
For information and prospectuses apply the school.
470—SUIPACHA—470
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1251 Bolivar, Director Rev. Paul Albertone. Elemental, Commercial and University classes. Boards, Half-boards and Externs are received. This establishment of education is situated in the centre of Buenos Aires and is highly recommended for its picturesque and hygienic position. Large and convenient grounds with more than 50 fruit-trees and all kinds of amusements for scholars. It is also provided with large saloons for classes, dining-room and bedrooms.
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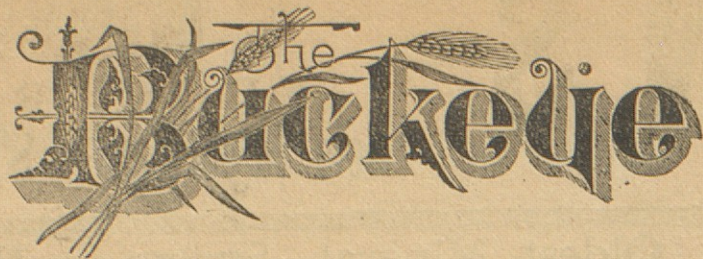
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Compañías Argentinas de Seguros
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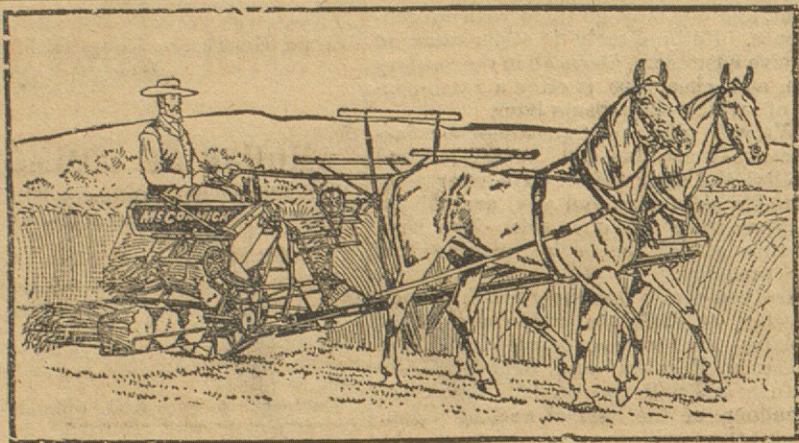
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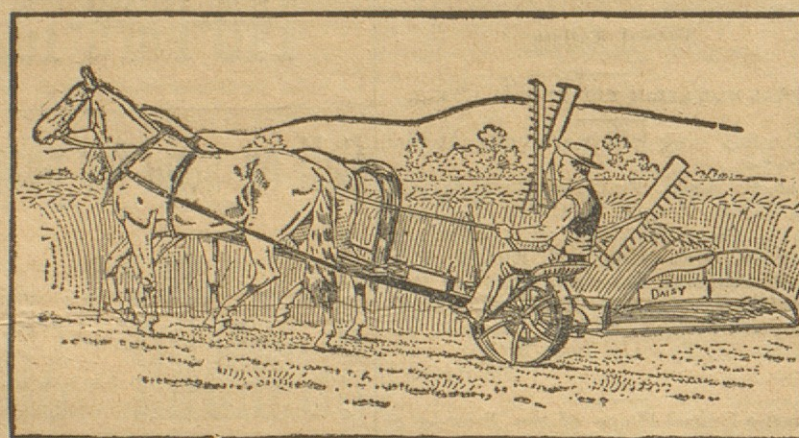
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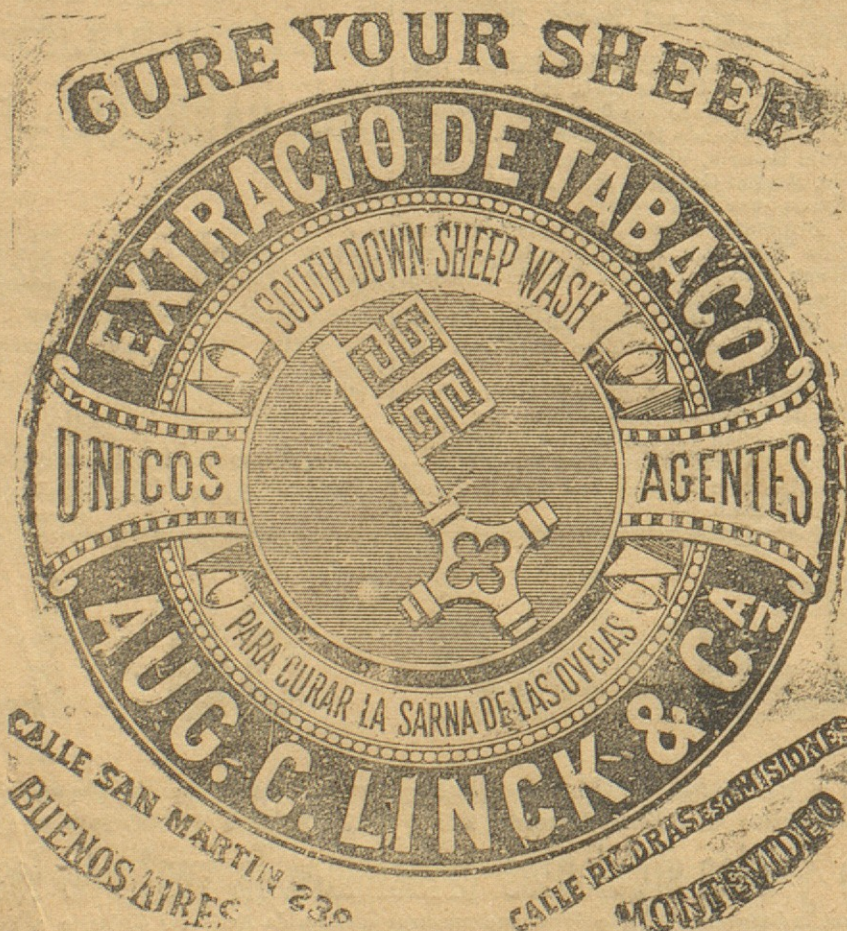
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SHEETINGS & LONG CLOTHS
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We are showing a fine selection of English, Scotch and Irish Tweeds suitable for the season.

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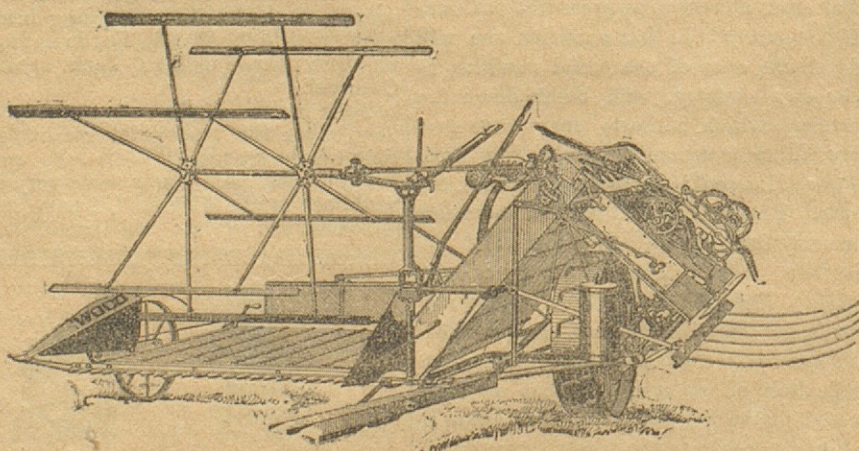
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ARTHUR GEO. PRUDEN
Manager.

THE MANAGER of Corn Trade New Liverpool, England, the leading organ of the wholesale grain trade in Europe, will have pleasure in sending to any reader of the Buenos Aires Standard, specimen copies of the various editions of his journal Address "Manager," P. O. 51, Liverpool England.

ON 'CHANGE.Saturday January 11th 1896.
Gold Premium.

FIRST RISE 231.00%
SECOND RISE 230.90%

This being the weekly liquidation, there was a little more activity in the gold market and a very sharp demand for cash gold. The supply of specie, however, was heavy, and all requirements were easily met; this was most fortunate as the feeling in the general market this morning began to veer round very fast to the bullish quarter, and any shortage in the supply of gold to-day would have entailed a sharp rise in the premium.

The Secret Sitting in the Senate to-day, following on that in the Deputies yesterday and the lengthy Cabinet Council in the Government House, gave rise to suspicions that fresh votes for armament are again on the " tapis." Some wag started the "bola" that a large foreign loan was voted—very like a whale. In the market at large there is a belief that the country is on the eve of making fresh purchases to increase the strength of the navy, and this conviction is not of a nature to strengthen any hopes in any improvement in the currency.

Over half a million gold dollars changed hands for cash this morning; the premium opened at 231%, fell to 230.80%, rose to 231.20%, and closed at 231%—a steady, stubborn market. Business for the end of the month embraced one hundred thousand dollars; the premium opened at 232.50%, and closed at 233.30%—a contango of 2.30. Eighty thousand dollars were sold for the end of February; the premium opened at 235.50%, rose to 236.50%, and closed at 235.50%. The turn-over in gold at the first rise amounted to nine hundred thousand dollars.

There was a regular slump in National Cédulas F owing to a large amount of "cauciones" falling on the market. The tightness of money and this avalanche of "cauciones" show where the shoe pinches, and they say on 'Change that the big "pase" is not paid by the Bolsa, nor by outsiders, but by bigger quarters. National Cédulas F opened weak-kneed at 77.20 and closed at 76.50. La Plata Cédulas were steady at 17.50. A small amount of Spanish Bank shares changed hands at 110.50.

The following is a summary of the business effected at the first ring to-day—
\$ 530,550 for cash at 331.330-30-331.331.
20-331-330.80-331-330.80-330.80-331-330.80-331-330.80-331.
\$ 99,000 January 31st at 332.50-333-332.50-333-333.30.
\$ 37,000 January 18th at 331.50-30-50-30-331.50.
\$ 15,000 January 13th at 331.
\$ 74,000 January 15th at 331.40-30-331-331.30-50-80-50-70-331-70.
\$ 77,000 February 29th at 336.50-335-335.50-336-336.50-335-50.
\$ 882,550

National Hypothecary Cédulas—
For cash... F 135,500 at 77.20-77-76.90-60-50.
For cash... F 33,000 at 77.50-76.80-50.
Provincial Hypothecary Cédulas—
For cash... 8% 85,000 at 17.50-30-50.
Spanish Bank—
For cash... 50 at 110.50.
Value of gold coins in moneda legal according to closing gold quotations of first ring—
OUNCE 53.87%
SOVEREIGN 16.68%

Telegrams from London announce a sharp rally in all Argentine stocks, thanks to the passage of the Guaranteed Railways Bill. We may say that this new law has reopened the doors to Argentine credit in London, and we think that if the Argentine Government need a loan the business could now be effected. For years the Argentine Government has been systematically boycotted in London by the incensed shareholders of the Argentine guaranteed railroads. The Government has got rid of this opposition now and can operate more freely. We can imagine the pleasant countenances in Cannon-Street Hotel when the railway magnates will sit down to their luncheon with sharpened appetite as they read the cables from Buenos Ayres. The next move ought to be the approval of the Santa Fe debt settlement—this would relieve us of the correspondence with which the Santa Fe bondholders favor us by every mail. The unfortunate bondholders have not received a farthing for the last five years, and in postal cards to the STANDARD they give vent to their unpleasant feelings.

Mr. Gonzalez Arrascaeta, the well-known live-stock broker, concluded a most important business to-day, which goes to prove the enormous growth of the live-stock export. He sold for account of Don Angel T. Alvarez no fewer than 3500 "novillos" on the ferry estancia at Ramallo, at reserved price to be delivered in two months, for export to Europe. It is only in the Argentine Republic that we see estancieros with such enormous numbers of cattle. As the animals are for export to Europe they may be reckoned first-class and in prime condition. The name of the buyer and the price we were unable to obtain; we congratulate Mr. Gonzalez Arrascaeta on such a splendid sale.

This withdrawal of gold to-day at the liquidator's counter amounted to 550,000 \$, say more or more or less the same large amount as last Saturday. At half-past three the liquidator called an auction and bought 5,000 \$ at 230.90%.

The exchange market continued very quiet; there was no improvement in the

situation. There were drawers at 48 1/2, and takers at 48 5/16. Continental exchange was quoted at 5.09 fcs. on France and 5.10 fcs. on Belgium, and 4.13 mks. on Germany.

Telegrams from London to-day announced no change in the money rate, which continues at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 %.

Telegrams received from Rio Janeiro to-day quoted the rate of exchange on London at 9 1/2 d.

The money market rules very tight—discounts in paper at 8 1/2 %; nothing doing in gold bills.

	Tons	\$ gold
Wheat.....	2,900 equal	67,275
Maize.....	9,570 "	157,920
Linseed.....	510 "	56,100
Wool.....	8,650 "	1,790,550
		2,071,845

The following are the total exports from all Argentine ports during the year 1895, with approximate value:—

	Equal \$ gold
Wheat.....	1,046,000 tons 23,535,000
Maize.....	804,509 tons 12,872,144
Linseed.....	255,249 tons 9,690,462
Wool.....	196,055 tons 37,041,768
Flour.....	1,117,308 bags 2,234,616
Hides.....	3,693,366 15,605,805
Hay.....	455,171 bales 122,898
Frozen wethers.....	1,968,249 2,460,310
Live steers.....	125,839 4,278,536
Live wethers.....	477,121 1,431,363
	99,402,892

The German Transatlantic Bank has opened an agency in Santiago, Chile, having arranged preliminaries with the Finance Minister.

There seems to be extreme tension in matters financial in Rio way, as we see that the Camara Sindical de Comercio has resigned "en masse." The causes are not yet patent that have led to this extreme determination. Evidently it is some difference of opinion with the Government, as the latter by way of appeasing ill-feeling has offered to relax or modify in this sense the terms of the banking exchange act. The Brazilians are apparently such thorough out-and-outers that they take these things quite to heart, and it is not so long ago that we saw the announcement of a "financial crisis" there over the resignation of a bank manager. This is certainly morbid sensitiveness. The signing of the commercial treaty with Chile, which is to hold over five years, has created an excellent impression, and it seems that it is the forerunner of other measures calculated to draw the two countries closer together.

In Cordoba there is a feeling savouring strongly of that financial condition known as "very hard-up." The neighbours complain that the bank has restricted facilities, a diplomatic expression pregnant with meaning, and it is suggested that at all events the head-office should at least give the Cordoba branch the full capital allotted to it, which would tend somewhat to ease the strain. It is very inconceivable that the bank to keep Cordoba in such suspense, but it is just possible there may be some reason for it. In fact we are strongly inclined to suspect that there is.

Bahia Blanca is already beginning to divest itself of its principal external garment in order to have less play for the preparation for the Rural Show fixed for March next. White Bay intends to electrify the province this time, and the promoters have already expressed supreme contempt for time, trouble and money.

The sugar-bounty-bill seems in a fair way to defeat all anticipations. It was such an economic monstrosity that even the sugar kings themselves were divided about it, while the Government could not go further than patronizing it in the most shame-faced, apologetic way, yet Congress, where it met with the latest reception at the start, has apparently now veered round so completely that it is actually expected to count a majority of votes. Such a change of front is inexplicable, and it really turns out to be so, the impression in the market will be tremendous. However, the rumour may be only a sop to Cordoba, and it is to be hoped that eventually this will prove to be the case.

A Daneker colleague is the medium of complaint that Argentine live wethers are treated with such scant courtesy by the authorities that their business is going to ruin. It seems that the suspicion of a possible taint is the pretext for slaughter on the spot of the whole batch, with the result that the market gets congested and there is no outlet. Arrivals from other parts are allowed to circulate freely, and the butchers contend that the Argentine wethers are quite as healthy as any others. Apparently there is some animus or bias at work.

Tax-payers should take notice that they have all this month to take advantage of the municipal benevolence that accords a discount of 8 % on prepayment of the taxes for whole year. If the Lord Mayor could see his way to knocking 8 % off the taxes all round and collect regularly, he would be a public benefactor.

At the "Licitation" of 250 shares of the Edificadora the following tenders were presented to-day:—

	at	Taken
51	71	—
50	72.50	—
343	73	119
210	75 to 90	—
684	—	—

Another 900 will be bought in at the end of this month, when possibly the caution weighing on the market may be closed. That only 684 shares have been offered out of 24,500 at a time that there is no movement in any stock shews well for the company. The shares have now 25 interest running.

Mr. Martin Tupper Hood has been elected to the Board of the Montevideo Gas Co. Ltd. in London, instead of the late Mr. Dodgson.

It is reported that the firm of Mudd and Co. are about to start coal deposits at White Bay, putting up \$200,000 gold for this sole purpose.

The Branch of the Banco de la Nacion in Salta has closed its books for 1895 with a net profit of \$50,000 and not a single morose debtor, which looks like a very clean bill of health; the discounts during the year were \$1,146,000, of which estancieros got \$882,500, farmers \$132,000, industries \$51,700 and various \$41,000, the various rates of amortization being 10 % quarterly for farmers, 25 % estancieros and

full rate without renewal for business houses. The province at large is keenly interested in the sugar-bounty-bill.

The gold market ruled very dull at the second ring, but the premium was steady. Eighty thousand dollars were sold for Monday; the premium opened at 231 1/2, rose to 231 1/4, and closed at 230 3/4. A bagatella was done for the end of the month; only thirty thousand dollars sold at 233 1/2, and 232 1/4. Twenty thousand dollars were sold for the end of February at 236 1/2 and 235 1/2. The whole gold movement of the second ring did not amount to two hundred thousand dollars. National Cédulas E opened at 90 and closed at 88. National Cédulas F were steady at 76 and La Plata Cédulas at 17.50. 4,300 Santa Fé Consolidados were quoted at 42.50.

The following is a summary of the operations effected to-day at the second ring:—

\$ 79,200 January 13th at 331.10-331.30-90.	
\$ 30,000 January 31st at 333-332.70.	
\$ 20,000 January 18th at 331.60.	
\$ 20,000 February 29th at 336-335.50.	
\$ 50,000 January 15th at 331.50-30.50-331.30.	

\$ 199,200

National Hypothecary Cédulas—	
Jan. 13. E 3,000 at 90.88.	
Jan. 13. F 57,000 at 76.00.	
Provincial Hypothecary Cédulas—	
Jan. 13. 55,000 8 % at 17.30-50.	
Consolidado de Santa Fé—	
Jan. 13. 15 at 42.50.	
Catalinas Moles—	
Jan. 13. 200 at 3.30.	

BANKING EXCHANGE RATES

BANKS	AT 90 DAYS		AT SIGHT	
	Gold	Paper	Gold	Paper
London				
England.....d.	48 1/8	14 7/16	47 3/4	14 1/4
France.....fcs.	5 05	1 51 1/2	5 01	1 49 1/2
Italy.....lis.	5 44 1/2	1 03 1/2	5 40	1 01 1/2
Spain.....pts.	6 00	1 80	5 95	1 78 1/2
Germany.....mks.	4 08	1 22 1/2	4 05	1 20 1/2
Brussels.....fcs.	—	—	—	—
Antwerp.....fcs.	—	—	—	—
Amsterdam.....fl.	—	—	—	—
Paris.....fcs.	—	—	—	—
London and Brazil				
England.....d.	48 1/8	14 7/16	47 3/4	14 1/4
France.....fcs.	5 05 1/2	1 51 1/2	5 01 1/2	1 49 1/2
Italy.....lis.	5 44 1/2	1 03 1/2	5 40	1 01 1/2
Spain.....pts.	6 00	1 80	5 95	1 78 1/2
Germany.....mks.	4 08	1 22 1/2	4 05	1 20 1/2
Brussels.....fcs.	—	—	—	—
Antwerp.....fcs.	—	—	—	—
Amsterdam.....fl.	—	—	—	—
Paris.....fcs.	—	—	—	—
London and Rio				
England.....d.	48 1/8	14 7/16	47 3/4	14 1/4
France.....fcs.	5 05 1/2	1 51 1/2	5 01 1/2	1 49 1/2
Italy.....lis.	5 44 1/2	1 03 1/2	5 40	1 01 1/2
Spain.....pts.	6 00	1 80	5 95	1 78 1/2
Germany.....mks.	4 08	1 22 1/2	4 05	1 20 1/2
Brussels.....fcs.	—	—	—	—
Antwerp.....fcs.	—	—	—	—
Amsterdam.....fl.	—	—	—	—
Paris.....fcs.	—	—	—	—

Provincial Bank cheques... 28 1/4 %
Bonos and Coupons..... 15 1/2 %

It was indeed with pleasure that we noticed that several outside papers had copied the "ganaderia nacional" article from the *Produccion Argentina*. In its present number 46, we see many admirable articles which refer to crops, scab in sheep and viniculture, where Mr. E. Nelson gets all his information from a puzzling matter to us.

The chapter on the condition of the market is well reflected by our esteemed collaborator, Don Carlos Lix Klett. The saddle, *Aspugue* system, is well worthy a study, the only point that should be modified is the high point in front, which for heavy galloping is a certain obstacle on a rule big riders prefer the "recado" as there is less fear in hurting themselves when the horse stumbles, which is a very frequent affair in the camps. The news published from Bahia Blanca and its surrounding are very interesting and only show the importance these districts are assuming.

Government has approved the new plans of the Engineers Department for erecting deposits, workshops machinery etc. for the eternal Riachuelo Works at a cost of \$51,190 m/n.

Medici and Co. lessees of the Salubridad Works, have petitioned Government to return them \$295,587 which they deposited in London as guarantee, and hold in place of it the \$156,841 gold due to them on excess of an account of \$345,051 gold on Cédula 3. The City Improvement Commissioners have advised Government to reject the petition.

The Minister of Finance has ordered titles to the following mining properties to be issued:—

Mine	Locality	Owner
La Maria...	Neuquen	Baker & Brown
Belén.....	"	Schmidt & Co.
La Amelia...	"	P. & Dominguez
Junta.....	"	Schmidt & Co.
Teresa.....	"	"
Mercedes.....	"	"
Carmen.....	"	"
La Legal.....	"	Quesada & Co.
Carmela.....	"	Schmidt & Co.
Amelia.....	"	Bischoff & Co.
Elisa.....	"	Goldendale & Co.
Julia.....	"	Olasoaga & Co.

The Custom-House receipts to-day were:—

	\$ paper	\$ gold
Imports and exports	225,750	90,590
to-day.....	225,750	90,590
Returns of the year	1,808,505	247,315
up to date.....	1,808,505	247,315

The Minister of Finance has fixed the price of gold for payment of Custom-dues at 380 for Monday, January 13th.

SALES AND AUCTIONS.

As usual there was not a rattle in the marts to-day and almost nothing was done or doing, the only sale reported being a fine batch of 30 head Percheron horses from Mr. Boucaut's estancia Luis Chico; which went off as follows:—

Horses	\$ each	Buyer
2 1/2 Percheron	270	K. and Brougham
1 " "	290	"
1 " "	325	"
1 " "	265	"
1 " "	300	"
1 " "	255	"
1 " "	420	Prio
1 " "	340	Capello.

Also one from the catana Laura, Marcos Paz for \$190 to Messrs. Kingsland and Brougham.

Messrs Mackinlay Bros. report having sold privately the property they advertised for auction to-morrow, corner of Universidad and Ituzaingó, one square from the Southern Railway Station and

Deposits. It has been disposed of to Martin Maitia at the rate of \$14 the square, or say 75 % over the upset price, which was \$8 the vara.

Advices from Entre Rios report a Paysandú saladero busy amongst the Villaguay herds, paying \$36 for ordinary steers for slaughter.

Mr. Benjamin Anchorena has purchased from Dr. Lamare 300 steers to fatten, from the estancia San Jose de Quequen in Loberia at \$35 each, 200 being meztizo Herefords.

We have seen some very good specimens of English furniture at Olmi's rooms Florida 270. This small lot of genuine British furniture will be sold by auction on the 15th inst. Wednesday. It is worth an inspection; these goods have been made by the world-renowned firm of Wallace and Co. (London).

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The bounce in cereals has caused a certain amount of surprise in all our centres. Maize has opened its wings and shown exporters that although it was dormant for some time, it can now and again swing away beyond the grasp of buyers; the prices asked to-day have fairly tumbled the heads of exporters. Notwithstanding this, shipping is brisk and to all ideas will continue so for some time, as to prices we refer to a lower paragraph. The latest from Europe reports wheat in the clouds, the prices paid in those markets are soaring day by day; and if the present complicated affairs continue, we may expect to see the article still higher. It will take months and months to ship all our maize from here, in fact it would be difficult to find vessels enough to meet the demand if the sales were over a 3000 tons a day. We should wonder what exporters could do with it all.

We hear from the Provinces that the colonists are living under a sort of Damocles sword, as from day to day they are expecting locusts, which if they should arrive will play old Harry with their crops.

The arrivals in the Central and Constitution were considerable to-day and would be more so if the Central allowed wool from the Southern Railway. Referring to sales, we hear that an important transaction was made by a principal firm here, the parcel nearly reaching 500,000 kilos, but with all this our markets are still dull, and even if they were to sell twice as much every day, it would take some time to clear the present stock.

Sales:—
Cross-Lincoln wool—9000 kilos at \$9, 7000 do \$8.50, 6000 do \$8.00, 7000 do \$8.00.
"Mezcla" wool—16000 kilos at \$7.80, 4000 do 7.40.
Fine wool—9500 kilos at \$8.25, 12,000 do \$8.10, 10,000 do \$8.10, 1400 do \$8.00.
Borrera cross wool—1000 kilos at \$8.50, 1500 do \$8.40, 1500 do \$8.20, 1000 do \$7.90, 4000 do \$7.60, 5000 do \$7.20.
Belly wool—3000 kilos at 4.
Sheepskins "consumo"—30 dozen at 0.78, 20 do 0.74, 50 do 0.72, 50 do 0.68.
"Desechos"—40 dozen at 0.58, 70 do 0.54, 30 do 0.52, 20 do 0.43.
Calfskins—140 dozen at \$8.00 and \$8.50.
Cow-hides "consumo"—100 at \$4.00, 50 do \$3.00.
Horse hides—50 at \$6.10, 10 do 6.
Horse hair—250 kilos at 15.

According to telegrams from Liverpool we see that River Plate wool closed a 1/2 higher; \$300 bales were sold, the attendance and competition were steady, although this market in a small one for our wools, it is always something to see that the demand is increasing.

Good news for wheat; a sale was effected yesterday in London at 25 skillings and 3 pence. Old wheat commands a stiff footing in our markets at present; 7000 bags barletta were sold in the Central at 7.40 and 5,000 id in Escobar at 7.30. Several lots of the new crop have arrived, one consigned to Messrs A. Alonso and Co in good condition was sold at 7.30 the 100 kilos, some damp barletta parcels were sold at 6.50 the 100 kilos. It is a difficult matter to give the exact prices for maize as they change according to port and quality. Some large sales have been made, but great reserve held both as to price and condition, this is due greatly to the exaggerated prices asked by holders; the present sales are only made on the condition that the transaction should be kept strictly secret. In the Darsena up to 3.75 has been paid, in the boca 3.20, in the Central 2.90 and in the Once from 2.50 to 3.20. But this evening did not change, if any thing the rates were firmer than usual.

The following was the stock on hand to-day in the Central:—

Wool.....	13,108,459 kilos
Wheat.....	109,446 bags
Maize.....	137,586 "
Other cereals.....	4,008 "
Flour.....	8,988 "
Total.....	255,023 "

Although operations are small, the demand for wheat and linseed is well noticed in the Rosario Markets. If the sales are scarce the fault lies with the farmers, who are perfectly convinced that owing to the push amongst exporters the opportunity will come when they will be able to ask for much higher prices. Yesterday buyers who had contracts on hand offered for wheat on hand 7.70 and 7.55, at this price some 1,800 tons. For wheat to be delivered during February 6.90 and 6.65 was offered, but found no sellers, 6.75 and 6.80 are the rates asked. Some contracts were made to fix price on delivery with 25 % advance. There was a small reaction in maize, some buyers offered 3.20 for qualities fit for export. There are two transactions of 1000 tons for Brazil on hand, a small parcel of 380 quintals superior white maize was sold at \$3.25 and another in the port of 1650 bags at \$3.90, the article is evidently rising. There was also more activity in linseed; the telegrams from London, Hamburg and Antwerp show tendency to a rise. Pushed exporters are obliged to pay 10.70 and 10.90, an operation of 2,000 quintals at 11 dollars was also largely spoken of. The market rates to-day were 10.60 and 10.70, the demand closed firm. Yesterday a leading consigner offered 8,000 bags of flour at 1.15 gold the 10 kilos placed in the port, but could find no buyers. Hay is the same as during the latter days, with the exception that the stock on hand is not sufficient to meet the demand, this is due greatly to the want of hands outside both for cutting as well as for baling.

The Montevideo markets still show a rising tendency in old wheat, which is much looked for by the local millers, the prices being from 2.10 to 2.20 the 100 kilos. In the new crop little business is done, as the arrivals are too small for the demand; the only sales reported were 2,000 bags of new wheat at 2.00 and 3.60, old do at 2.20. Maize must be pretty low, as it is even forgotten in the market quotations.

The sale of 2,000 salted steer hides from Messrs. P. San Martin and Sons is contradicted; the last sale this firm made was one of 2,000 hides at 19.65.

The saladero of Messrs. Pedro Denis and Co. have sold 288,510 kilos of fine fresh jerked beef at 6.53 the 100 kilos. The sale of 91,880 kilos from a saladero in Colon (R. A.) at a reserved price was also a matter of comment.

The wool market was a better aspect to-day: the operations were larger, but prices suffered no variation; the following were the sales in the different deposits:—10,000 kilos from Achar at 2.30, 9,000 do from Molles at 2.30, 5,000 do from Cerro Largo at 2.20, besides this some 58,000 kilos were sold, prices varying from 2.05 to 2.40. Nothing new was reported in hides or sheepskins.

Mercado Central de Frutos.

Arrivals—217 waggons with 713,975 kilos wool, 1172 parcels sheepskins, 1147 do cow hides, 74 do horse hides, 12 bags hair, and 14 casks grease, tallow and oil.

Mercado Constitucion.

Arrivals—180 waggons with 3995 bags wool, 1545 cowhides, 1588 bundles sheepskins, 4 bundles hair, 3 casks grease, 1164 bags cereals.

Once de Setiembre.

Arrivals—205 waggons with the following produce:—1101 bags shelled maize, 330 bags bran, 520 do linseed, 780 do oats, 20 do barley, 885 do guinea straw and 1915 bales hay.

Sales:—

Morocho Maize	exportation	at \$	3.10
" "	mixed with	"	3.03
" "	yellow	"	3.15
" "	consumo	"	2.70
Yellow Maize	exportation	"	3.30
" "	"	"	3.10
" "	"	"	3.80
" "	exportation	"	2.80
" "	consumo	"	2.70
" "	exportation at	"	3.60
" "	Riachuelo	"	7.70
Wheat various	consumo	"	7.40
" Barletta	consumo at	"	7.20
" "	Central	"	7.90
" "	at Retiro	"	7.30
" "	at Barracas	"	7.90
" Hungaro	from Castelli	"	6.50
" Barletta	"	"	10.50
Linseed	midding	"	1.40
Flour from the San Martin mill	"	"	1.15
" of Tauril Hnos, mark O	"	"	32.00
" "	"	"	30.00
" "	"	"	28.00
" "	"	"	20.00
" "	"	"	18.00

Barracas al Sud.

Arrivals:—40 waggons with 4774 sheep.

Sales:—

Capones mestizos Lincoln	from \$	to \$
"pelados".....	6.00	7.50
Capones Rambouillet and Lincoln.....	4.10	4.50
Do sheep.....	4.00	4.50
Capones Rambouillet "pelados".....	4.90	4.90
Do and sheep do.....	4.40	4.40
Rambouillet sheep.....	3.00	4.10
Lambs.....	2.10	2.30

Corra les.

	Number
Arrivals.....	1776
Slaughter:—	
Steers, cows and calves.....	1301
Spoiled carcasses.....	15
	1516

Sales:—

		\$	\$
Steers fat.....	from	53.00	to 67.00
" " meat	"	52.00	" 57.00
" " good	"	40.00	" 32.00
Cows fat	"	48.00	" 45.00
" " meat	"	32.00	" 33.00
" good	"	20.00	" 22.00
Calves large	"	17.00	" 13.00
" small	"	8.50	" 13.00

J. M. McHALL,